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THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION OF THE TRISHAW PEDDLARS IN EAST JAVA

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(an edited version)

FOREWORD

The present development program in Indonesia is aimed at improving the standard of living of the community and to lessen the disparity that exists. This survey is conducted to study the socio-economic situation of the trishaw peddlars in East Java. This research study was made possible through a grant from the South East Asia Population Research Award Program (SEAPRAP).

The help that we received from the various authorities in the use of their facilities as well as the ideas from the lecturers, assistants and undergraduates of the Social Science and Political Science Faculty of University Negeri Jember enabled this research to progress smoothly.

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2. Prof. Dr. Sartono Kartodihardjo, Director, Institute of Rural and Regional Studies, Gajah Mada University, Jogjakarta.
3. Regional Administration of The East Java Province, Sidoardjo and Jember regencies.
4. The Rector of the Negeri Jember University, the Dean of the Social Science and Political Science Faculty, and the Dean of the Faculty of Economics of the Negeri Jember University.
5. All the people who have helped in the course of this survey.

We realise that the outcome of this survey is not as complete as we had hoped due to the limited facilities and our own shortcomings and we welcome any suggestions or criticisms that may arise. We hope that this work will contribute in some way to the efforts that are expended in raising the socio-economic standard of living of the trishaw peddlars in East Java.

Jember, 15 November 1978

Bariman and H. Abdullah Haidar

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1. Background of Research

The 'becak' or trishaw is one of the traditional means of transport apart from those such as the 'dokar' or dogcart, 'andong' or hackney carriage, 'gerobag' or cart and 'cikar' or wagon. The trishaw can be considered as the most important of the traditional means of transport as it represents the most needed means of transport in the city before it was replaced by other methods such as the 'bemo' or motorized tricycle, 'helicak' or motor pedicab, etc.

Even in the bigger cities where modern means of transportation have been introduced because of technological development, the importance of the trishaw as a means of transport is still felt. This is because the trishaw peddlars find it difficult to seek better employment. Furthermore, there are no special requirements needed to enter the labour force as trishaw men. 35.68% of the trishaw peddlars who came from other regions said that they came to the towns because they had difficulty in getting employment in their villages. 23.78% said they moved to the city with their family and eventually became trishaw peddlars. 16.7% said that they moved to the city to seek employment and experience.

The present development program of the Government is aimed at improving the standard of living of the society as a whole and in a uniform manner. The trishaw peddlars who are members of the society also have right to enjoy the outcome of the development program. We would also like to learn of their participation in the development programs that are being implemented by the government, e.g. Family Planning, Transmigration, etc.

2. Aims of the Research

This research aims to study the socio-economic situation of the trishaw peddlars, especially in East Java. Apart from concentrating on the socio-economic conditions of the trishawmen, this study will also look at the non-demographic variables and their influence on the

demographic variables - which among other things, covers births, deaths, marriages and migration.

On the whole, the aim of this research is to provide answers to several questions such as:

1. What degree of socio-economic standard has been achieved by the trishaw peddlars of East Java?
2. What is the demographic situation of the trishaw peddlar in relation to births, deaths, marriages and migration?
3. What is their concept of the ideal family and do they wish to have more children?
4. What is the practice of Family Planning in the families of the trishaw peddlars?

3. Methodology

1. Choice of Sample:

There are 8 cities and 29 regencies which make up the Tingkat II regions in East Java Province. Among these 37 regions two were chosen for this research sample, i.e. Sidoardjo Regency and Jember Regency. The basic unit is made up of the households of the trishaw peddlars in these two regencies. The probability proportion to size was used to determine the districts that were to be chosen from the two regencies in the sample.

Sample districts chosen

	Regency	Districts	Number of respondents
1.	Sidoardjo	Sidoardjo	161
2.	Jember	Kaliwates Patrang Sumber sari	225
		Total	386

2. Technique:

The interview method was used in the execution of this research. The field officials contacted the respondents by personally paying them a visit and openly asking them the questions that

have already been prepared. It was hoped that by using this method we would obtain data which was objective and which was not influenced by other sources.

3. Analysis:

The approach taken in this research was that of quantitative analysis in the form of statistical presentation such that it will give a clearer picture in conjunction with the aim of this research to determine the socio-economic situation of the trishaw peddlars in East Java.

CHAPTER II

RESPONDENT IDENTIFICATION

1. Age and Sex

For this research we obtained a sample of the population numbering 1597 individuals - 879 of whom are male and 718 of whom are female. The composition of the population according to age and sex is shown in Table II.1.

The age group 0-14 constitutes 38.95% of which 36.63% are male and 41.78% are female. Hence if it was put in a diagram form it would be pyramidical with an apex at the top and two points marking the wide base. Such a situation shows the high dependency ratio.

On the assumption that inhabitants who are 60 years old and above are no longer productive, the situation is in confromity with the situation in East Java. The dependency ratio therefore, can be calculated as:

$$\frac{622 + 10}{965} \times 100 = 65.49$$

2. Education

Education is closely related to the rate of acceptance of new ideas that are related to the execution of the development program that is being implemented by the government. Hence the root of the education of the society will influence the period of time it takes to accept the new ideas e.g. the Family Planning program, the Transmigration program, the Marriage Ordinance, etc. - all of which concern the lifestyle of the members of society.

This research has discovered that the majority of the respondents as well as their wives generally have a very low level of education. Table II.2 shows the level of education that has been attained by the respondents and their wives.

36.60% of the men did not complete elementary school and they formed the largest group among the males. 33.43% of the men did not have any formal education and only 3.46% had education at junior

Table II.1: Population According to Age and Sex

Age	Males		Females		Total	%
	Number	%	Number	%		
0 - 4	122	13.88	119	16.57	241	15.09
5 - 9	120	13.65	117	16.30	237	14.84
10 - 14	80	9.10	64	8.91	144	9.02
15 - 19	77	8.76	79	11.00	156	9.77
20 - 24	89	10.13	87	12.12	176	11.02
25 - 29	77	8.76	98	13.65	175	10.96
30 - 34	80	9.10	59	8.22	139	8.70
35 - 39	80	9.10	74	10.31	154	9.64
40 - 44	66	7.51	37	5.15	103	6.45
45 - 49	48	5.46	20	2.79	68	4.26
50 - 54	16	1.82	9	1.25	25	1.57
55 - 59	16	1.82	7	0.97	23	1.44
Above 60 years	7	0.80	3	0.42	10	0.63
Total :	879	100.00	718	100.00	1597	100.00

Table II.2

Education	Males	Females
1. Did not school	33.43%	51.00%
2. Did not complete elementary school	36.40%	36.10%
3. Moslem boarding school	3.46%	6.59%
4. Completed elementary school	23.05%	5.02%
5. Junior secondary school	3.46%	0.29%
Total	100% (n=386)	100% (n=349)

secondary school level. This shows that the level of education of the trishaw peddlars as well as their wives is low and it will influence their participation in the present development program of the government of Indonesia. In this research we also obtain a their opinion on education. For example, they were asked the following question:

"Are you able to finance the education of your children should they continue until they completed Senior Secondary School?"

59.33% replied that they could afford to finance the education whereas as many as 24.09% said they could not afford to do so. 16.58% did not give any comments.

Where the expectations in the education of the children were concerned, as many as 61.40% said that the education was for the importance of the child himself and 18.13% said that the importance of education was to help the family/parents. 20.4% did not give any comments.

Table III.3 gives a comparison of the survey on education of the women in East Java that was conducted for the Fertility and Mortality Survey 1973 by the Institute of Demography, Economics Department, University of Indonesia --- and the survey that was conducted by Drs. Murdiyanto Pd. of the Department of Economics, University Negeri Jember in 1975.

Table II.3: Education of the Women

Education	F.M. Survey Computer Output 1973 (%)	Murdiyanto Purbangkoro 1975 (%)	Survey July 1978 (%)
1. Did not school	52.68	48.00	48.14
2. Did not complete elem. school	32.68	31.01	39.83
3. Completed elem. school	9.24	15.06 +)	11.75 +)
4. Lower secondary school	-	3.76	0.29
5. Senior secondary school	5.04 +)	2.03	-
6. College/University	0.36	0.14	-
Total	100	100	100

Note: +) Secondary school and above

++) Elementary school and others that are equivalent (Moslem boarding school).

CHAPTER III

SOCIO ECONOMICS

The socio-economic situation of a family will influence the measures taken by the family to act quickly in reducing the burden that they have to bear. For instance, we take the marriage age - where a poor socio-economic standard exists the tendency will be to marry off their daughter quickly so that it will directly lessen the burden on the parents. Similarly, with a poor socio-economic situation the tendency will be to place importance on the child as a source of help to the parents by making them work. Hence, instead of the child continuing school to obtain a better education, data shows that a large percentage of them have never obtained a level of education that is higher than that which has become the general norm.

We can classify the socio-economic situation of the trishaw peddlars, among other things, according to their:

1. Condition of Work

The survey shows that the period of time spent working as trishaw peddlars is an average of 10-12 hours for 47.67% of them. 35.75% of them work an average of 6-9 hours and only 7.51% work an average of 3-5 hours. In addition, there are 9.07% who work more than 12 hours.

Apart from the time factor, i.e. the number of hours that they work, we also determined their period of work. 37.56% of them worked in the daytime, 32.90% worked both during the day and night and 15.28% of them work at night only. 14.25% of the trishaw peddlars had irregular working hours.

Actually they work as trishaw peddlars not because they aspired to be trishaw peddlars because not all of them were originally unemployed. The records show that they were originally from various sectors, e.g. 45.60% of them were farm labourers and 13.99% held other occupations before they became trishaw peddlars. Table III.1 which follows illustrates this clearly.

Table III.1: Occupation of the respondent before he became a trishaw peddlar

1.	Farmer	12.18%
2.	Labourer/Farm Labourer	45.60%
3.	Trader	6.99%
4.	Others	21.24%
5.	None	13.99%
	Total :	100% (n = 386)

156 out of a total of 386 respondents came from other regions, i.e. they were migrants. There are certain factors that made them migrants. Table III.2 shows that 38.38% moved because they experienced difficulty in getting employment in their village of origin. 28.21% of them moved with their families and 15.68% migrated to seek experience. Generally, they lived far from the city center - 25.81% lived less than 1 km from the city center, 28.20% lived between 1-2 km away from the city center, 17.88% lived between 2-3 km away from the city center and 27.72% lived more than 3 km away from the city center.

Table III.2: Factors in the village that cause migration (In percentage)

Reasons for migration	Place of origin: Outside the city	Outside the regency	Outside the province	Total
1. Difficulty in gaining employment in place of origin	14.05	22.70	1.62	38.38
2. Followed the family	12.97	9.73	1.08	23.78
3. To seek experience	5.41	9.73	0.54	15.68
4. Encouraged by friends	2.16	2.70	-	4.86
5. No comments	17.30	-	-	17.30
Total	51.89	44.86	3.24	100

The above table shows that 51.89% of the trishaw peddlars came from places outside the city. Those that came from places outside the regency i.e. from other regencies, constituted 44.86% of the respondent population. 3.24% originated from places that are outside the province. Hence, distance in this case will greatly influence the population size of these migrants.

The occupational background of the respondent's parents should be known. The majority were from families of farm labourers, i.e. 59.33%. Those whose families were farmers made up 23.32%. A background in trading was found in 6.48% of the respondents and 1.30% had parents who worked as civil servants. Finally, 9.59% of the families had various other occupations. It appears that the background occupation of the parents had an influence on the occupation of their children. Furthermore, the education of the parents also had an influence on the education as well as the social status of their children.

This research also delved into the duration of time that the trishaw peddlars had been in this occupation. Among the 386 respondents - 39.89% have been trishaw peddlars for more than 10 years; 32.66% had been in the business between 1-4 years and 23.06% had been at this occupation between 5-9 years. 3.89% had been trishaw peddlars for less than a year and 0.52% did not give any comments.

2. Desire to change occupation

53.89% of the 386 respondents stated their desire to change to other occupations whereas 30.83% did not desire a change of occupation. 15.28% did not give any comments. Table III.3 shows the job preference of the respondents who wish to change their occupation.

Table III.3: Occupation that they desire

1.	Farmer	: 11.54%
2.	Labourer/Farm labourer	: 8.65%
3.	Artisan	: 5.29%
4.	Employee	: 24.04%
5.	Trader	: 36.54%
6.	Others	: 13.94%
	Total	: 100%

The respondents were asked their opinion on several issues such as that shown in the question below:

"What is your opinion of the trishaw being replaced by other means of transport?"

53.11% would not agree to replacing their trishaw with another means of transport. 30.05% said that they would agree for the trishaw to be replaced by some other means of transport. 16.84% gave no comments. Apart from that, it was learned that not all of the 386 respondents depended on the trishaw as their main source of income. However, the main occupation of 92.49% of the respondents was that of a trishaw peddlar while only 7.51% depended on the trishaw as a secondary means of income. Of these 7.51% who work only as part-time trishaw peddlars - 2.85% had their main occupation as farm labourers, 1.80% were in trade, 1.55% did other work and 1.30% were farmers.

Among the 92.49% who depended on the trishaw for their main source of income - there are some who have other part-time occupations. However, in general, they do not have other jobs. To meet their daily needs some of the wives also work to increase the family income. However, among the 349 respondents who are married, as many as 73.06% of the wives have no employment which means that they are housewives. Hence 27.21% of the wives are working.

The classification of jobs held by the respondent's wife shows that 11.41% are minor traders, 11.14% work as farm labourers, and there are also the wives of respondents (2.59%), who work as housemaids. 1.81% have other occupations and 0.26% are farmers.

Where membership in an organisation is concerned, 33.94% did not belong to any organisation while 66.06% of the respondents were involved in various types of organisations such as:

- savings groups
- sport groups
- art societies
- other groups
- the neighbourhood or community groups.

There are more than 50% who stated that they have joined in one of the above-mentioned organisations.

3. Economy

The daily income of the trishaw peddlars as learned in this research is shown in Table III.4. The highest percentage is seen in the group which earns between Rp. 500-Rp. 599 daily - i.e. 24.61%. As seen in Table III.4, 75.13% of the respondents earn below Rp. 700/- per day and 24.88% of them earn above Rp. 700/- daily.

Table III.4: Total daily income

1. Less than Rp. 500/-	= 3.63%
2. Rp. 300 - Rp. 399/-	= 12.18%
3. Rp. 400 - Rp. 499/-	= 16.06%
4. Rp. 500 - Rp. 599/-	= 24.61%
5. Rp. 600 - Rp. 699/-	= 18.65%
6. Rp. 700 - Rp. 799/-	= 9.48%
7. Rp. 800 - Rp. 899/-	= 6.48%
8. Rp. 900 - Rp. 999/-	= 3.37%
9. Rp. 1,000 - Rp. 1,099/-	= 3.37%
10. Rp. 1,100 & above	= 5.18%
Total	100% (n=386)

Table III.4 presents the daily income that is earned by the trishaw peddlars which includes any income earned by the family - by the wife and from the secondary occupation. Table III.5 represents the nett daily income that is earned by the trishaw peddlar - the rent for the trishaw as well as for their food and drinks have been deducted.

77.46% of the trishaw peddlars have a nett daily income which is below Rp. 600/-. Only 22.55% have a nett daily income which is more than Rp. 600/-. The size of the daily expenditure is shown in Table III.6. The highest percentage is seen in the families which need between Rp. 300 - Rp. 399/- daily. They make up 36.01% of the respondents. Hence 89.12% of the respondents' families require below Rp. 500/- to meet their daily needs. Only 10.88% of the trishaw peddlars need more than Rp.500/- to meet their daily expenses.

Table III.5: Nett Daily Income

1. Less than Rp. 300/-	15.28%
2. Rp. 300 - Rp. 399/-	19.95%
3. Rp. 400 - Rp. 499/-	17.62%
4. Rp. 500 - Rp. 599/-	24.61%
5. Rp. 600 - Rp. 699/-	15.03%
6. Rp. 700 - Rp. 799/-	5.96%
7. Rp. 800 - Rp. 899/-	1.04%
8. Rp. 900 - Rp. 999/-	-
9. Rp. 1,000 - Rp. 1,099/-	0.52%
Total	100% (n=386)

Table III.6: Daily Family Expenditure

1. Less than Rp. 300/-	20.21%
2. Rp. 300 - Rp. 399/-	36.01%
3. Rp. 400 - Rp. 499/-	32.90%
4. Rp. 500 - Rp. 599/-	7.25%
5. Rp. 600 - Rp. 699/-	2.59%
6. Rp. 700 & above	1.04%
Total	100% (n=386)

The following indicators are employed in this research to measure the economic index of the trishaw peddlars in East Java:

a. Water situation for daily needs.
b. Condition of house.
c. Status of house ownership
d. Type/Structure of house
e. Furniture and property owned
f. Animal and fowl owned.
g. Other indicators that were considered important

After the responses given by the trishaw peddlars were classified, the economic index of these respondents was measured by adding the scores

that were given. The scores that show the economic index of the trishaw peddlars in East Java is given in Table III.7. It is seen that the number of respondents is highest in the economic Index IV (42.75%) and the next largest group (25.91%) belongs to the economic Index III. Hence, the majority of the trishaw peddlars i.e. 82.91% have an economic index which is below Index IV. Only 17.10% of them have an economic Index V and above.

Table III.7: Socio-Economic Index

Index	Total	Percentage
I	3	0.78
II	52	13.47
III	100	25.91
IV	165	42.75
V	56	14.51
VI	10	2.59
VII	-	-
VIII	-	-
Total	386	100%

To measure the respondent's economic index, several indicators were used in questions that were formulated as those shown below:

1. Use of water for daily consumption:
   a. For cooking/drinking :
      - tap water (10)
      - well (8)
      - public/communal tap (6)
      - rain water (2)
      - river water (1)
   b. For washing/bathing etc:
      - tap water (10)
      - well (8)
      - public/communal tap (6)
      - public/communal well (4)
      - rain water (2)
      - river water (1)

2. Condition of house in which they live:
   - stone house (10)
   - half stone (8)
   - wooden house (6)
   - woven bamboo wall or partitions (4)
   - bamboo hut/hovel (2)
   - others (1)

3. Ownership status of the house they occupy:
   - they own it (10)
   - they rent it (6)
   - taking care of the house for someone else (4)
   - boarding/squatting (2)

4. Condition of the floor of the house:
   - tiles (10)
   - cement (6)
   - earth (2)

5. Type/Structure of household:
   - separate/individual (10)
   - house cum shop (8)
   - mole house (4)
   - rented room (2)

6. Furniture and property that is owned:
   - guest table and chair (6)
   - bed (4)
   - cupboard (2)
   - bicycle (2)
   - tape recorder/radio (2)
   - others (2)

7. Animals that are owned:
   - cow/buffalo/horse (5)
   - goat (3)
   - hen/duck (2)

8. Lighting:
   - electric (10)
   - non-electric (4)

The value that is obtained is then totalled and classified into 7 scores or index.

Index I = score of 21 - 29
Index II = score of 30 - 39
Index III = score of 40 - 49
Index IV = score of 50 - 59
Index V = score of 60 - 69
Index VI = score of 70 - 79
Index VII = score of 80 - 89
Index VIII = score of 90 - 100

4. Health

Taking into consideration the heavy work that is done by the trishaw peddlars, we also take a look at their health. Table III.8 gives the method they use in taking care of their health. The majority of them, 85.23% drink 'jamu' a traditional herbal concoction to maintain their physical health or to treat themselves health-wise. Only 2.33% visit the doctor. This is because the doctors are expensive and they cannot afford to visit them. However, 5.96% do visit the Puskesmas - the medical clinics that are run by the government for the community.

Table III.8: Methods of taking care of their health

1. Drink jamu	85.23%
2. Puskesmas	5.69%
3. Doctor	2.33%
4. Others	6.99%
Total	100% (n=386)

When asked how they would overcome the problem should a member of the family need to be hospitalized/treated at the hospital - they generally state that they do not know what they are supposed to do. Their very limited resources have to be taken into consideration. Most of them did not give any comments or replied that they did not know.

Table III.9 shows the steps that would be taken to overcome the problem of expenses should a member of the family require hospitalization.

Table III.9: Methods of meeting hospitalization expenses

1.	Obtain a loan	19.43%
2.	Savings	14.51%
3.	Seek help	0.26%
4.	Do not know	65.80%
	Total	100% (n=386)

The problem which they feel is heavy when a member of the family has to be hospitalized is that their low income is only enough to meet the needs of the family and there is hardly any opportunity to save on their daily income.

5. Opinion

This research also obtained the opinion of the respondents from several questions that they were asked e.g.

1. "What advantages will be felt by a family which has many children?"

51.81% of the respondents replied that when there are many children the parents will receive help from them. 10.36% said that when there are many children there will be more luck in the family. 6.22% said that when there are many children there is a happy feeling. 4.66% said that when there are many children there will be solidarity. 26.94% did not respond.

2. "What disadvantages are felt when there are many children?"

The responses for the second question are shown in Table III.10 below:

Table III.10: Disadvantages from having many children

1.	No disadvantage	17.10%
2.	Much expenditure	19.43%
3.	Troublesome	27.27%
4.	Others	6.48%
5.	Do not know	27.27%

Several opinions were related to the development program such as Family Planning and transmigration. This is shown in Table III.11 which gives the opinion of the respondents which are basically related to prosperity of the society as well as to the development programs.

Table III.11: Views of the respondents (In percentage)

	Opinion	Agree	Disagree	Do not know	Total
1.	"Ono dino ono upo" or Each day has its fortune	52.59	38.34	9.07	100
2.	"Anak nggowo rejeki dewe[2]" or Children bring their own fortune	80.05	6.74	13.21	100
3.	The Transmigration Program	31.09	59.84	9.07	100
4.	When a person is old, he becomes a burden to hic child	59.33	27.20	13.47	100
5.	When a woman has small children and she has to work she will not be able to take proper care of them	19.17	70.47	10.36	100
7.	Education is more important for sons than it is for daughters	30.83	59.59	9.59	100

CHAPTER IV

SEVERAL FORMS OF DEMOGRAPHIC DETERMINANTS

The main aim of this research is to study the socio-economic situation of the trishaw peddlars in East Java. However, it would not be complete if we ignored certain aspects that are related to the demographic determinants. In this chapter we will measure data which are related to demographic determinants such as fertility and mortality. Migration has already been included in the chapter on the socio-economic situation.

From the statements of the 386 trishaw peddlars we obtained data on the fertility of their wives and data on family mortality. There are some trishaw peddlars who are still single/unmarried. Hence, data on the fertility of the respondent's wife is available only from 349 individuals.

The data in this research was collected in June-July 1978, thus the analysis on the fertility for 1978 is not expressed. This is because a pregnancy is less than 12 months and to relate it to the coefficient multiplier will be a difficult task. The estimated data for 1977 which was based on the 1978 data will be this writer's determinant on fertility.

The measure for the determinant on mortality is based on the data on children who were born alive, and children who were born alive and are still living, such that the measure that is obtained is, in nature, an estimation. This is because the data that has been collected is not sufficiently compact because of the difficulty of getting information from the respondents.

1. Various criteria on fertility

As has been explained, the data that is collected is based on the interviews with the respondents who gave information on the fertility for the past year, calculated at the time of interview such that the year of fertility is for 1977/1978. The fertility for 1978 itself can

be calculated. However, the coefficient multiplier must be used and this sometimes results in errors. In the evaluation of the data in this survey, we do not use the fertility data for 1977/1978 nor the fertility data for 1978 but we do base it on the data for 1978 in conjunction with the history of the pregnancies as well as the marriage of the respondents.

With the abovementioned method we are able to obtain these measures on fertility:

a. Age Specific Fertility Rate from 1971 - 1977
b. Total Fertility Rate from 1971-1977
c. Gross Reproduction Rate 1977
d. Nett Reproduction Rate 1977
e. Mean Length of Generation
f. Crude Birth Rate (CBR) 1977

Apart from the fertility measures above, we can also differentiate the fertility between the Family Planning participants and the non-participants.

The question that will surely arise is "Why is the fertility data for 1977/1978 not used since it will be better than mere estimation?" We agree that the 1977/1978 data will be accurate in nature, however, we suspect that the data is incorrect.

We believe that some explanation is needed with respect to the abovementioned measures. It appears odd that the Crude Birth Rate is given after the other measures on fertility. Actually this was because the Crude Birth Rate could only be estimated after the Age Specific Fertility Rate was calculated.

a. Age Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR)

To discuss the ASFR let us look at Table IV.1 and IV.2. The tables show that there is a difference in the fertility of the women who practise Family Planning and the women who do not practise Family Planning.

The fertility of the women who practise Family Planning is higher than the women who do not practise Family Planning. This finding is

strengthened by outcome of the survey by Mr. Murdiyanto Purbangkoro of the Faculty of Economics - UNED. His research was entitled "Evaluation of Family Planning in 1975" and it found that the women who participate in Family Planning had a basic fertility which was higher than that of the women who did not participate in Family Planning.

There are at least two surveys in East Java to strengthen this view. Apart from that this survey shows that the Family Planning activity has succeeded in reducing fertility. There probably are people who are of the opinion that although Family Planning has succeeded in reducing fertility the ΣASFR which is as high as 0.5482 for Family Planning participants is too small. Such an opinion is correct and that is why this research will continue to prove the accuracy of the survey.

According to the estimation in this survey, the fertility of the women who are non-participants of Family Planning is low. Although it is very low, especially in 1973 and 1976, the fluctuations in the change of fertility from 1971-1977 is too acute.

Table IV.1: ASFR & TFR estimate 1971-1977 for women who practise Family Planning

Age of Women	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971
15-19	0.2500	0.0857	0.1765	0.3571	0.2188	0.2353	0.1957
20-24	0.0784	0.2609	0.1860	0.2683	0.2439	0.2571	0.4000
25-29	0.1429	0.1429	0.1515	0.2188	0.1154	0.1539	0.2727
30-34	0.0769	0.1818	0.2308	0.0800	0.1600	0.2308	0.2308
35-39	-	0.2308	0.1429	-	-	0.2000	0.2000
40-44	-	-	-	0.2500	-	-	-
45-49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ΣASFR	0.5482	0.9021	0.8877	1.1742	0.7381	1.0771	1.2992
TFR	2.7410	4.5105	4.4385	5.8710	3.6905	5.3855	6.4960

Table IV.2: ASFR & TFR estimate 1971-1977 for women who do not practise Family Planning

Age of Women	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971
15-19	0.2000	0.1786	0.1266	0.1045	0.1071	0.1290	0.2105
20-24	0.2419	.1053	0.2076	0.2321	0.1053	0.1333	0.1628
25-29	0.1333	0.0714	0.1364	-	0.0833	0.1500	0.1250
30-34	0.0750	0.0625	0.0652	0.1795	0.1304	0.1282	0.0690
35-39	0.0513	0.0345	0.1111	0.0909	-	-	-
40-44	-	-	0.0833	-	-	-	-
45-49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ΣASFR	0.7015	0.4523	0.7302	0.6070	0.4261	0.5405	0.5673
TFR	3.5075	2.2615	3.6510	3.0350	2.1305	2.7025	2.8365

b. Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

The TFR is the best comparative measure for fertility. TFR means the average number of live births by a woman who is already 50 years old or it could be considered as the total of the age specific fertility rate during her reproductive period.

Tables IV.1 and IV.2 show the trend of the Total Fertility Rate from 1971-1977 for the women who participate in Family Planning and for the women who do not practise Family Planning. The tables show that there has been a decline in the Total Fertility Rate - from 6.5 in 1971 it became 2.8 in 1977 - for the women who practise Family Planning. For the women who are not participants of Family Planning it was already low in 1971 and the yearly change until 1977 did not show a significant difference from the average. The total for the Family Planning participants and the non-participants is TFR = 3.00.

Tables IV.3 and Table IV.4 support the estimated TFR mentioned above. The tables show that 2.4 children were born alive to the women who have been married and the number of children born alive and still living to the women who have been married is 1.9.

Table IV.3: Women who have been married before and number of children born alive

Children born alive	Number of women who have married, according to age									
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50+	Total	%
0	20	4	7	5	12	2	5	2	58	16.62
1	23	24	13	3	6	3	1	1	74	21.20
2	5	27	21	12	7	1	-	-	72	20.63
3	-	14	22	11	7	3	1	-	58	16.62
4	-	2	16	7	10	2	1	1	39	11.18
5	-	2	1	5	6	3	-	1	18	5.16
6	-	1	5	4	5	1	-	-	16	4.58
7	-	1	-	2	1	1	1	1	7	2.01
8	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	1	5	1.43
9	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	0.57
Women who have married	48	75	85	50	57	16	11	7	349	100
Number of children	33	220	220	159	173	50	32	25	843	-
Number of children per woman	0.69	2.01	2.59	3.18	3.04	3.13	2.91	3.57	2.41	-

Table IV.4: Women who have been married according to age and number of children still living

Children still living	Women who have been married according to age									
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50+	Total	%
0	16	7	14	10	11	1	4	1	64	18.34
1	32	28	20	7	8	3	2	1	101	28.94
2	-	30	20	7	11	3	-	-	71	20.34
3	-	7	22	13	10	3	2	2	59	16.91
4	-	1	5	8	9	4	2	2	31	8.88
5	-	1	3	4	6	2	-	1	17	4.87
6	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	3	0.86
7	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	0.57
8	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	0.29
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women who have been married	48	75	85	50	57	16	11	7	349	100
Children still living	32	125	167	118	141	44	22	20	669	
Children per woman	0.67	1.67	1.96	2.36	2.47	2.75	2.00	2.86	1.92	

Based on the estimate that the first marriage age of the wives of the trishaw peddlars is at 17 years of age, Table IV.3 illustrates the real fertility of each woman as seen from the marriage age. For example, based on the first marriage at 17 years of age, women who are 20-24 years of age at present have been married for 5 years, or their duration of marriage is 1971-1976. Apparently there are 2 children born alive per woman (See Table IV.5).

Except for those who were married in the 1976-1978 period, the average number of births in all the other periods is 3 children. Table IV.5 clarifies the average birth interval of the children who were born alive to the married women.

Table IV.5: Duration of marriage based on the first marriage age and total number of children born alive (estimated)

Children who were born alive	Number of married women according to age						
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
	Yr of mrrge 76-78	Yr of mrrge 71-76	Yr of mrrge 66-71	Yr of mrrge 61-66	Yr of mrrge 56-61	Yr of mrrge 51-56	Yr of mrrge 46-51
Number of children	33	220	220	159	173	50	32
Women who are married	48	75	85	50	57	16	11
Number of children per woman	0.69	2.01	2.59	3.18	3.04	3.13	2.91

The calculation of the period of marriage (year of marriage) above is estimated by observing the marriage age median for the first marriage of the women.

The birth interval for the older period of marriage is quite high. There are two factors which affect this i.e. (1) time waits for no man (time does not stand still), and (2) they have stopped having children several years ago.

Table IV.6: Average birth interval for each period of marriage (estimated)

	Mrrge period 76-78	Mrrge period 71-76	Mrrge period 66-71	Mrrge period 61-66	Mrrge period 56-61	Mrrge period 51-56	Mrrge period 46-5
Average duration of marriage	young age	5 yrs	10 yrs	15 yrs	20 yrs	25 yrs	30 yrs
Children that were born	0.69	2.01	2.59	3.18	3.04	3.13	2.91
Average birth interval	-	2.5yrs	4yrs	5yrs	6.5yrs	8yrs	10yrs

A section of Table IV.6 also proves or strengthens the findings on the rather low fertility of the wives of the trishaw peddlars. The marriage periods 1971-1976, 1966-1971 and 1961-1966 - each of which represents the age group of the women at the time of this survey, i.e. 20-24, 25-29, 30-34 - at their optimum reproductive period - proves that their birth interval is quite high i.e. 2.5 years, 4 years and 5 years.

If this is true, then it is evident that their fertility was already low. This matter will be clearer if it is related to the 'mean of generation' which will be explained later. The small size of the total fertility rate can be perceived from the size of the respondent's family. According to Table II.1, the total population in the sample is 1,597 people - 879 are men and 718 are women. The 386 respodents are trishaw peddlars representing 386 families. Thus it is obvious that the average size of the family is

$$\frac{1,597}{386} = 4.1 \text{ people}$$

which means that each household consists of a husband, wife and two children. The average of two children proves that the fertility is low or on the contrary, that mortality is high. The actual situation proves that the level of health of the community keeps improving with the distribution of more government medical clinics such that the main reason for the small size of the family is the low fertility. Yet, when we observe the level of mortality obtained in this survey at the

Level 12, it is smaller or lower than the level of mortality that was obtained in the survey "Evaluation of Family Planning, 1975" by Murdiyanto. It is also lower than the survey by Mac Nicoll. When the level of mortality is lower it means that the expectation of life is lower too and it may be assumed that there is a decline in the level of health of the community concerned especially that of the trishaw peddlars' families.

To compare the results of this survey we will present the TFR estimate of the BKKBN as well as the survey by Murdiyanto cs. on the "Evaluation of Family Planning." However, the figures are only a stimulation for further research.

For the non-participants of Family Planning, the TFR in 1974 was similar to the TFR estimate of the BKKBN as well as the survey on the "Evaluation of Family Planning, 1975" (East Java). However, the TFR for the Family Planning participants was higher. The "Evaluation of Family Planning, 1975" gave a picture similar to that found in this survey. Both this survey and that by Murdiyanto cs. found that the TFR was initially higher for the participants of Family Planning but then it gradually decreased each year. If this estimate is correct then the Family Planning Program of East Java is aimed at those who have a high fertility.

c. Gross Reproduction Rate (GRR)

The gross reproduction rate is the average number of daughters born to the women within their lifetime. Table IV.1 and Table IV.2 provide us with the data from which the GRR for 1971-1977 may be obtained.

We feel it is adequate if the GRR for 1977 alone is given for this study - both for the Family Planning participants as well as the non-participants. By comparing the number of inhabitants - male and female - on the basis of the population sample, we will obtain the sex ratio, especially the proportion of female births.

Based on the population sample mentioned above the sex ratio is thus

$$\frac{718}{1597} = 0.450$$

BKKBN = Badan Koordinasi Keluarga Berencana Nasional
(National Family Planning Coordinating Body)

The multiplication of the sex ratio and the TFR in Tables IV.1 and IV.2 will give us the GRR for 1971-1977. The GRR 1977 for Family Planning participants is 1.2 whereas for the non-participants of Family Planning it is 1.6. The number of daughters born is bigger for the non-participants of Family Planning than it is for the Family Planning participant. This situation will stimulate the probability that the fertility, in the future, will be smaller for the participants of Family Planning than that of the non-participants.

d. Mean Length of Generation ($\bar{m}$)

As is already known the general reproductive period for women is between 15-49 years of age. This means that the women have a period of 34 years to bear their children. Obviously when this period is shorter it is better to have fewer children which in itself will benefit the mother and child from the point of view of the health of the mother, the family well-being, the education of the children, etc.

The mean length of generation that is obtained in this survey is $\bar{m}$ = 24 years, for the Family Planning participants and $\bar{m}$ = 23 years for the non-participants of Family Planning (See Appendix III.3 & III.4).

With the median age at first marriage as 17 years, the women who practise Family Planning will complete their reproductive period at an average age of 17 + 23 = 40 years. And for the non-participant of Family Planning the average age for the end of their reproductive period will be 17 + 24 = 41 years.

The Family Planning participants reduce their reproductive period by (17 - 15 years) + (49 - 40 years) = 11 years, whereas for the non-participants of Family Planning the reproductive period is reduced by (17 - 15 years) + (49 - 41 years) = 10 years.

The success of the Family Planning activities that are carried out by the BKKBN may be seen via the mean length of generation or $\bar{m}$. Hence when the fertility of the women in each age group is lower, the mean length of generation is consequently smaller.

e. Crude Birth Rate (CBR)

In general, the crude birth rate (CBR) is obtained from the responses concerning the births of the past year. However, only 349 out of the 386 respondents were family men and the authenticity of the majority of the responses on this issue is not completely reliable. Hence this survey is based on the estimation.

Tables IV.1 & IV.2 give us the data on the ASFR and TFR for the participants as well as the non-participants of Family Planning. The measures were based on the history of the marriage and the pregnancies of the sample population; then we did a reverse projection. That is why in Tables IV.1 and IV.2 there are several age groups which are empty. The CBR calculation was obtained by using the ASFR readings for 1977 which had previously been adjusted (Appendix III.5 & III.6).

The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) that was obtained in this survey is given in Table IV.8 which follows. The table shows that the CBR of the Family Planning participants is smaller than the CBR of the non-participants of Family Planning. However, when compared with the findings of the research on the Evaluation of Family Planning 1975, the CBR of the non-participants is still smaller, i.e. their CBR was 34.69/1,000 whereas the CBR of the Evaluation of Family Planning in 1975 was as high as 39.31/1,000.

If the estimation of Murdiyanto cs. for the Evaluation of Family Planning 1975 is correct and that the CBR will decline annually by 0.53 per 1,000, then the survey will not show a bigger decrease after 1975 for both the participants and non-participants of Family Planning.

2. Mortality Rate

This survey on the socio-economic situation of the trishaw peddlars did not obtain sufficiently qualified data on the deaths that were experienced in the previous year by the families of the trishaw peddlars. Due to that we do not give the calculations for the Age Specific Death Rate and the Crude Death Rate so that we will not give the reader a confusing impression. To give an idea of the deaths experienced by the families of the trishaw peddlars in the previous year, we present the figures in Table IV.9.

Table IV.8: Total number of births in 1977 for the women who practise Family Planning and the women who do not practise Family Planning (estimated)

Age of the women	ASFR adjustment FP participant	Births (estimate)	ASFR adjustment non participant of Fam. Planning	Births (estimate)
05-19	0.0921	7.3	0.0582	4.6
20-24	0.1204	10.5	0.1632	14.2
25-29	0.1079	10.8	0.1839	18.0
30-34	0.1029	6.1	0.1760	10.4
35-39	0.0834	6.2	0.1033	7.6
40-44	0.0356	1.3	0.0144	0.5
45-49	0.0059	0.1	0.0025	0.1
Total		42.3		55.4
CBR	26.36/1000		CBR	34.69/1000

Table IV.9: Deaths in the previous year (in percentage)

Age	Deaths		
	Male %	Female %	Total %
0 - 4	66.67	67.87	67.09
5 - 9	9.80	7.14	8.86
10 - 14	-	-	-
15 - 19	1.96	-	1.27
20 - 24	1.96	3.57	2.53
25 - 29	1.96	3.57	2.53
30 - 34	5.88	3.57	5.06
35 - 39	3.93	7.14	5.06
40 - 44	1.96	-	1.27
45 - 49	5.88	3.57	5.06
50 - 54	-	-	-
55 - 59	-	3.57	1.27
60+	-	-	-

Deaths at an early age accounted for 76% of the male deaths and 75% of the female deaths below 15 years of age. This figure shows the high rate of child deaths in the families of trishaw peddlars. As many as 67% of the males and 68% of the females died below 4 years of age. Data on infant deaths was sadly not available. This explanation is confirmed by the level of mortality which we give in Appendix III.7. The level of mortality in this survey is as high as 12.00. The survey on the Evaluation of Family Planning 1975 gave the level of mortality as 13.34. The expectation of life at birth of the trishaw peddlars in this survey is as high as 47.5 years whereas in the Evaluation of Family Planning 1975 survey it was higher at 50.85 years. The total number of deaths between 0-4 years in the survey on the Evaluation of Family Planning 1975 was 50.17% whereas in this present survey it is at 67%, which is higher.

Of the 67% of deaths between 0-4 years of age - 97.62% was due to illness and only 2.38% was due to other reasons.

3. Pattern of Marriage

Marriage has a total, direct effect on fertility and marriage itself is greatly influenced by the socio-economic situation. To give a picture of the marriage pattern of the trishaw peddlars' wives, see the next table.

Of the 427 women who were between 15-49 years of age, 88% were married, i.e. almost 24% of the total population.

The age at first marriage affects the reproduction period of the women. The earlier their age at the first marriage, the longer their reproductive span and the opposite is true when they marry at a later age.

Those who, at the moment of the survey, were 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, married for the first time at 17 years of age. Except for those in the 40-44 age group, the average marriage age in the other groups was 18 years. The median at first marriage is, on the whole, 17.65 years. This is understandable since 75% of the women who have ever married had their first marriage between 15-19 years of age.

Table IV.10: Marital status of the trishaw peddlars' wives (in percentage)

Age	Not married	Married	Widow and Divorcee	Total %
15 - 19	7.26	11.71	0.23	19.20
20 - 24	0.70	18.27	0.23	19.20
25 - 29	-	21.55	0.70	22.25
30 - 34	-	13.58	0.47	14.05
35 - 39	-	15.22	0.70	15.93
40 - 44	0.24	4.92	0.23	5.39
45 - 49	-	3.04	0.95	3.98
%	8.20	88.29	3.51	100
Percentage of total population	2.19	23.61	0.94	26.74

The marriage age of the trishaw peddlar's wife is shown in the following table:

Table IV.11: First marriage age according to present age

Age	First marriage age				Total	Median at first marriage
	15	15-19	20-24	25-29		
15 - 19	5	42	1	-	48	17.1
20 - 24	8	62	5	-	75	17.3
25 - 29	10	62	12	1	85	17.7
30 - 34	6	32	11	1	50	18.2
35 - 39	8	37	10	2	57	18.0
40 - 44	3	12	1	-	16	17.0
45 - 49	-	9	2	-	11	18.4
50+	-	6	1	-	7	18.2
	40	262	43	4	349	17.65
%	11.46	75.07	12.32	1.15	100	

In general, education greatly influenced the first marriage age as seen in the following table.

Table IV.12: First marriage age according to education of the respondent's wife

First marriage age	Education					Total	%
	None	Did not complete elm. sch.	Moslem Boarding school	Compltd Elem. school	Junior Secondary school		
15 years	18	12	1	2	-	33	9.46
15 - 16	36	34	7	1	-	78	22.35
16 - 17	32	34	7	2	-	75	21.49
17 - 18	50	15	4	8	-	57	16.33
18 - 19	29	11	2	1	-	43	12.32
19 - 20	11	10	2	3	1	27	7.74
20+	22	10	-	4	-	36	10.31
	178	126	23	21	1	349	100
%	51	36.10	6.59	6.02	0.29	100	-

According to Table IV.12, 51% of the respondents' wives have never been to school but it is most surprising that the median age at first marriage is as high as 17 years. The median age at first marriage which is calculated on the basis of Table IV.12 is slightly lower, i.e. 16.95 years. This is because the class interval of the first marriage age in Table IV.12 differs from Table IV.11. However, both the calculations do not give a significant difference of the marriage age the degree of which is parallel to that of education. In this survey of the trishaw peddlars the opposite occurs, i.e. education does not influence the first marriage age. The dominant influence has to be further investigated.

Finally, we shall explain the influence of marriage on fertility and Table IV.13 will illustrate the issue.

Table IV.13: Women who have married, according to the duration from the first marriage and number of children born alive

Children born alive	Married women according to period since first marriage									
	1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25+	Total	%	Average
0	4	14	8	9	6	-	2	43	12.32	6.80
1	-	39	12	6	9	9	3	78	22.35	9.04
2	-	12	27	14	13	4	3	73	20.92	11.06
3	-	-	19	22	10	9	3	63	18.05	13.93
4	-	-	8	8	11	13	4	44	12.61	17.16
5	-	-	2	6	5	1	2	16	4.58	17.81
6	-	-	-	8	5	5	-	18	5.16	16.17
7	-	-	-	1	3	6	1	11	3.15	20.38
8	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	0.57	n = 2
9	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	0.29	n = 1
	4	65	76	74	63	49	18	349	100	

Table IV.13 explains that out of 249 women who have been married before, those who still do not have children have been married an average of 6-8 years and they account for 12.32% of the women who have been married before. Those who have borne one child have been married as long as 9.04 years whereas those who have borne two children were married an average of 11.06 years.

The information obtained in this survey is most encouraging in terms of population prospects and it is evident that the outcome of any survey on trishaw peddlars should be investigated and supported by further research and in all fields of their lifestyle.

CHAPTER V

SIZE OF AN IDEAL FAMILY AND DESIRE TO HAVE MORE CHILDREN

1. Ideal Family

In this 1978 survey on trishaw peddlars, they were not asked the size of the ideal family but in Tables V.1, V.2, V.3, V.4 we can know the size of the ideal family.

Tables V.1, V.2, V.3, V.4, show that an average of 2.2 more children are desired. In Table IV.4 we see that the average number of children born alive is 1.92, hence the ideal family for the trishaw peddlar is 1.92 children + 2.20 children = 4.12 children.

According to the survey on the Evaluation of Family Planning in 1975 by Murdiyanto cs., the size of the ideal family is 4.45. Hence, according to our survey it means that the ideal family has grown smaller.

2. Desire to have more children

Table V.1 explains that the average number of children they wish to add to the family is 2.3 children in the younger age groups of 15-19, 20-24, 25-29. In the age groups which are slightly older, it is smaller except for the 35-39 age group where they desire to have another 1.7 children.

The average number of children that they would like to add to the family, all age groups included, is 2.2 children. This is a high figure taking into consideration that there is an average of 1.9 children born alive and still living per woman. Thus it makes the ideal family of the trishaw peddlars more than the target aim that is hoped for by the Coordinating Body of the National Family Planning Program, i.e. the norm of a small, happy and comfortable family, the Indonesian term being NKKBS = Norma Keluarga Kecil Bahagia dan Sejahtera. This norm of a small, happy and comfortable family constitutes of the father, mother and 2 children - a daughter and a son - and this, according to the Coordinating Body of the Family Planning Program, is the ideal family size.

Table V.1: Desire to have more children according to age of women

Age	Number of women	Desire to have more children (%)								Do not desire additional children (%)	Do not know (%)	Average number of additional children desired
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
15-19	14	1.14	1.14	1.14	0.58	-	-	-	-	0.58	-	2.29
20-24	50	3.15	4.02	3.43	1.43	0.29	-	-	-	1.72	0.29	2.33
25-29	52	3.73	4.87	3.15	1.14	-	0.57	-	-	1.44	-	2.30
30-34	74	4.58	6.87	2.58	1.72	0.29	-	-	0.29	4.87	-	2.11
35-39	62	3.73	4.87	0.57	0.29	-	-	-	-	8.02	0.29	1.73
40-44	48	2.01	3.43	0.57	0.86	-	-	-	-	6.88	-	2.04
45-49	28	2.30	0.57	1.14	0.57	0.29	-	-	-	3.15	-	2.08
50-54	9	-	0.29	-	0.29	-	-	-	-	2.00	-	-
55+	10	-	0.57	-	0.57	-	-	-	-	1.73	-	-
Total	349	20.64	26.63	12.58	7.45	0.87	0.57	-	0.29	30.39	0.58	2.2

The high figures for the ideal family size of these trishaw peddlars is an indication to all population bodies that they should further extend the motivation and information until the norm of a family that is small, happy and comfortably secure becomes a reality.

What is heartening is that 30% of the women who are married gave a firm reply that they do not want any more children. It is quite a high figure. Less than 1% did not give any answer when asked if they desired to have more children.

Table V.2 gives the comparison of the average figure on the desire to have more children between the women who have had children who were born alive and the women who had children who were born alive and are still living. Those who do not have any children yet wish to have, on the average, two children. Those who had children but no longer have any because their children have died, stated that they desire, on the average, 2.62 children. However, the women who had 1, 2, 3 and 4 liveborn children desire to have more additions to the family compared to the women who have 1, 2, 3 and 4 liveborn children who are still living.

Table V.3 presents the desire to have additional children according to education. 34% of the respondents who have no formal education desire, on the average, an additional 2.18 children. 9% of them stated that they did not desire having any more children. The general opinion is that education is opposite to the number of children they have, meaning that the higher the education the smaller the number of children. But it appears that the education of the trishaw peddlars does not affect the size of the family.

Table V.4 gives data on the socio-economic status of the trishaw peddlars in relation to the desire for more children. The socio-economic index 1, 2 and so on explain the socio-economic situation of the trishaw peddlars. When the socio-economic index is higher then their socio-economic situation is higher too.

Among the 349 women who had been married, only 1% are in the socio-economic index 1, 2, and 2 and 3% have the higher index where the desire for more children is, on the average, 2.85 (n = 7). 43% of them who are in the socio-economic index 4, desire to have an

Table V.2: Desire to have more children according to number of children born alive and those born alive and still living

Number of children born alive	Average number of additional children desired	Children born alive and still living	Average number of additional children desired
0	2.00	0	2.62
1	2.38	1	2.33
2	2.28	2	2.17
3	1.87	3	1.57
4	2.04	4	2.00
5	n=0	5	n=4
6	n=2	6	n=1
7	n=3	7	n=0
8	2.20	8	n=0
9	n=2	9	n=0
Total	2.2	Total	2.2

additional of 2.15 children on the average. Table V.4 does not clearly explain the socio-economic influence on the desire for more children because for each socio-economic index, an average of two additional children is desired.

Table V.3: Desire to have more children, according to education of respondent

Education	Number of women	Desire to have more children (%)									No desire for more children (%)	Do not know (%)	Average number of additional children desired
		%	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
Tidak sekolah	118	33.8	6.30	10.32	6.02	2.00	0.29	-	-	-	8.88	-	2.18
SD. tak tamat	118	33.8	7.16	8.31	3.43	2.58	0.29	0.58	-	0.29	10.89	0.29	2.18
SD. Tamat	51	14.6	4.29	4.58	1.72	1.44	0.29	-	-	-	2.29	-	2.09
Pondok	50	14.4	2.58	2.58	1.14	0.58	-	-	-	-	7.16	0.29	1.96
S.L.T.P.	12	3.4	0.29	0.86	0.29	0.86	-	-	-	-	1.15	-	2.75
S.L.T.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Akademi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Universitas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	349	100	20.64	26.63	12.58	7.45	0.87	0.58	-	0.29	30.29	0.58	2.2

Explanation:

Tidak Sekolah = Did not go to school
SD tak tamat = Did not complete elementary education
SD tamat = Completed elementary school
Pondok = Moslem boarding school
S.L.T.P. = Junior Secondary School
S.L.T.A. = Senior Secondary School
Academi = College
Universitas = University

Table V.4: Desire to have more children according to socio-economic index

Socio Economic Index	Number of women	Desire to have more children									No desire to have more children (%)	Do not know (%)	Average number of additional children desired
		%	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
1	2	1.15	0.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.58	-	n = 2
2	46	13.18	1.72	3.44	2.29	1.15	-	-	-	-	4.30	0.29	2.33
3	90	25.79	4.02	8.88	2.86	2.01	0.57	-	-	-	7.45	-	2.25
4	150	42.98	12.03	11.46	6.01	3.72	0.29	0.29	-	0.29	8.60	0.29	2.15
5	49	14.04	2.01	2.01	1.15	0.29	-	-	-	-	0.86	-	1.95
6	10	2.86	0.29	0.86	0.29	0.29	-	0.29	-	-	-	-	2.85 (n=7)
	349	100	20.64	26.63	12.58	7.45	0.86	0.58	-	0.29	30.39	0.58	2.2

CHAPTER VI

FAMILY PLANNING: ATTITUDE AND PRACTICE

1. Attitude towards Family Planning

As we already know, the short term aim of the Family Planning Program in Indonesia is to set a basis or norm where the idea of a small family will be widely accepted by society. To change the attitude from disagreement to agreement is estimated to need between 5-10 years. Several methods have been employed to implement the information and motivation, education of the masses, the furnishing of the equipment and facilities which are necessary.

In this research we learned that as many as 65.80% of the respondents said that they agreed to the existence of the Family Planning Program and 12.44% stated their disagreement, whereas 21.76% did not give any comments.

Among the respondents who agreed to there being a Family Planning Program only 42.36% have ever used any means of contraception whereas 57.35% have never used any contraception and 0.29% did not give any comments. Table VI.1 shows some of the reasons given by the respondents who do not carry out the Family Planning Program.

Table VI.1: Reasons for not using the Family Planning program (%)

1. No children as yet	16.59
2. Desire to have more children	43.22
3. They feel they are too old	2.52
4. Afraid of side effects	5.03
Total	100

2. Practice of Family Planning

The majority of respondents who practise Family Planning use the pill method. This is seen in Table VI.2. Among the 386 respondents

who stated that they agreed to the Family Planning Program 65.80% stated that they practise Family Planning. However, facts show that only 43.36% have ever tried Family Planning which means that 22.44% have never tried Family Planning. Table VI.2 shows the contraceptive aids that have been used by the respondents.

Table VI.2: Use of contraceptive aids

1.	Pill	68.03%
2.	I.U.D.	12.93%
3.	Condom	4.76%
4.	Others	14.29%
	Total	100%

The reason why they choose the above methods is because they found it suited them (59.78% of the respondents) or because others used it (15.64%). The rest of the respondents (15.64%) gave no comments. This is probably because there is still a lack of awareness among the people who do not consider the value of its effectiveness such that the use of the I.U.D. accounts for only 12.93% of the contraceptive users. And yet, the I.U.D. has a high degree of effectiveness compared to other methods.

Although in Chapter IV we explained that in general the non-participants of Family Planning already have a birth rate that can be categorised as low, we are interested in the long term observation.

3. Education of the husband and use of contraceptive device

Table VI.3 shows the relationship between education of the husband and the use of a contraceptive device.

Of the 42.67% respondents who use contraception, the majority use the pill, i.e. 28.87% whereas 3.46% use the I.U.D. and 4.05% use the condom. In this case, education has an influence on the use of contraceptive aids. The husbands who have a higher level of education will have an influence in the use of contraception. This is also seen in Table VI.4.

Table VI.3: Education of the husband and use of contraceptive aid (in percentage)

Education of husband	Use of contraceptive device					Total
	Pill	I.U.D.	Condom	Others	None	
Did not school	10.37	1.73	0.58	0.29	20.46	33.43
Did not complete elem. school	8.65	0.58	0.58	1.73	22.48	34.01
Completed elem. sch.	4.32	0.29	0.29	0.58	9.22	14.70
Moslem boarding sch.	4.03	-	2.31	3.75	4.32	14.41
Junior Sec. school	1.44	0.86	0.29	-	0.86	3.46
Total	28.81	3.46	4.05	6.35	57.34	100

Table VI.4: Education of the husband and use of contraceptive device (in percentage)

Education of husband	Used contraception	Never used contraception	Total
Did not school	11.97	20.46	33.43
Did not complete elementary school	11.54	22.48	34.02
Completed elem. school	5.48	9.22	14.70
Moslem boarding school	10.09	4.32	14.41
Junior secondary school	2.59	0.86	3.45
Total	42.67	57.34	100

There are 3.45% of the respondents with Junior secondary school education - 2.59% of whom have used contraception. As many as 33.43% have had no education and only 12.97% of them have used contraception while the remaining 20.46% have never used contraception.

4. Age of the women and use of contraceptive aids

Table VI.5 shows the relationship between the age of the women and the use of contraception. It appears that the 25-29 age group has the

highest number of users - 10.39%. In the 30-34 age group, only 8.39% use any contraception.

Table VI.5: Age of the wife and use of contraceptive aids
(In percentage)

Age	Pill	I.U.D.	Condom	Others	None	Total
- 15 years	-	-	-	0.86	0.29	1.15
15 - 19	4.61	0.58	0.29	1.15	10.66	17.29
20 - 24	4.32	0.29	0.86	0.58	9.51	15.56
25 - 29	5.76	1.15	1.73	1.73	11.24	21.61
30 - 34	6.05	0.29	1.15	0.86	8.07	16.42
35 - 39	5.76	0.86	-	0.86	9.80	17.28
40 - 44	2.31	0.29	-	0.29	4.61	7.50
45 - 49	-	-	-	-	1.15	1.15
50+	-	-	-	-	2.02	2.02
Total	28.82	4.03	3.46	6.34	57.35	100

CHAPTER VII

CONCLUSION

In this research on the socio-economic situation of the trishaw peddlars which was conducted in East Java, the location of research being Sidoardjo Regency and Jember Regency, we were able to reach the following conclusions:

1. Where education is concerned, the majority of the trishaw peddlars have had no education (33.43%) or did not complete elementary school (36.60%).
   Similarly, the majority of the women (the wives of the trishaw peddlars) have had no education (51%) or have not completed elementary school (36.10%).
2. Where the conditions of work are concerned, 47.67% of them work an average of 10-12 hours a day and 35.75% work an average of 6-9 hours per day. Apart from that, 37.56% of them work during the day, 32.90% work both during the day and at night, and 15.28% work at night only and furthermore, they do not have specific hours for work.
   Apart from that we discovered that many of them (45.62%) were originally labourers/farmhands before they became trishaw peddlars. We also learned that 53.89% of them desire a change of occupation while 30.83% do not wish to change their occupation. Among those who want to have other employment, 36.54% wish to be traders, 24.04% wish to be employees and others wish to be farmers or even labourers/ farmhands, etc.
3. Where migration is concerned, it appears that the factor which makes them move to the urban area is economic in nature, i.e. the difficulty of seeking employment in their place of origin (38.38%) or because they migrated with their family (28.21%). Hence it can be concluded that the economic factor is the most striking influence on migration. Apart from that, 51.89% came from places that are out of town and 44.86% came from outside the regency but still within the province of East Java. Only 3.24% came from places that are outside the province.

4. Where the economy of the trishaw peddlars of East Java is concerned - as many as 75.13% earn less than Rp. 700/- thus it can be concluded that the daily income for the majority is less than Rp. 700/- 77.46% of the respondents state that their nett daily income is less than Rp. 600/-. The daily family expenditure for 89.12% of the respondents is below Rp. 500/-.
5. By using the indicators given in Chapter III we find that most of the trishaw peddlars have a socio-economic index that is below Index IV. They make up 82.91% of the respondents.
6. In this research we learned that the average number of 2.41 children were born alive by the women (wives of the trishaw peddlars). From the total figure, the highest figure is for the 50+ age group with 3.57 children and the 30-34 age group with 3.18 children. Of the total number of children, the average number of children who are still living is 1.92 children per woman, for those in the 30-34 age group it is 2.86 children and for the 40-44 age group it is 2.75 children.
7. The Nett Reproduction Rate in 1977 for the women who participated in Family Planning is 0.9 and for the non-participants it is 1.2. The mean length of generation for the Family Planning participants is 24 years and for the non-participants it is 23 years.
8. According to this survey the median at first marriage is 17.65. For the 15-19 age group the median at first marriage is 17.1 years of age.
9. The Crude Birth Rate for the women who follow Family Planning is 26.86 per thousand and the Crude Birth Rate of the non-participants of Family Planning is 34.69 per thousand.
10. For the women in the 20-24 age group, the desire is to have an average of 2.33 additional children whereas in the 25-29 age group the average number of additional children desired is 2.30. Among the women between 15-49 years old an average of 2.2 additional children is desired. When this is seen in relation to education, it shows that the women with no education or who did not complete elementary school, desire an additional 2.18 children.
11. The education of the husband has an influence on the use of the contraceptive aids. Of the 28.81% women who use the pill - 19.02% have husbands who did not complete elementary school and below and 9.79% have husbands who completed elementary school or more.

Similarly, for the condom users and others - 2.89% of them have completed elementary school and above while 1.16% did not complete elementary school and below. For the other methods of contraception, 4.33% completed elementary school and above and 2.02% had little or no education.

As the figure for elementary school dropouts is high, among the I.U.D. users 2.31% did not complete elementary school and below and 1.15% completed elementary school and above.

Among the 57.34% who do not use contraception 42.94% had little or no education and only 14.4% had elementary school education and above.

Appendix III.1: TFR, GRR, and NRR estimates for the participants of Family Planning, 1977

Age of Women	A.S.F.R.	$\frac{5\ Lx}{lo}$ (level 12)	A.S.F.F.R.	Replacement
15-19	0.2500	3.76305	0.11250	0.42334
20-24	0.0784	3.65470	0.03528	0.12894
25-29	0.1429	3.52927	0.06431	0.22695
30-34	0.0769	3.39230	0.03461	0.11739
35-39	-	-	-	-
40-44	-	-	-	-
45-49	-	-	-	-
	0.5482	-	0.24670	-
TFR	2.7410	- GRR	1.2335	NRR 0.89662

Appendix III.2: TFR, GRR & NRR estimates for the non-participants of Family Planning in 1977

Age of Women	A.S.F.R.	$\frac{5\ Lx}{lo}$ (level 12)	A.S.F.F.R.	Replacement
15-19	0.2000	3.76305	0.0900	0.338675
20-24	0.2419	3.65470	0.1089	0.397850
25-29	0.1333	3.52927	0.0599	0.211720
30-34	0.0750	3.39230	0.0338	0.114490
35-39	0.0513	3.24441	0.0231	0.074913
40-44	-	-	-	-
45-49	-	-	-	-
	0.7015	-	0.3157	-
TFR	3.5075	-	GRR 1.5785	NRR 1.137648

Appendix III.3: Mean Length of Generation for participants of Family Planning in 1977

Age of Women	A.S.F.R.	X_i Mid Point	X_i. A.S.F.R.
15-19	0.2500	17.5	4.375
20-24	0.0784	22.5	1.764
25-29	0.1429	27.5	3.930
30-34	0.0769	32.5	2.499
35-39	-	-	-
40-44	-	-	-
45-49	-	-	-
			12.568

$$\bar{m} = \frac{12.568}{0.5482} = 22.93$$

Appendix III.4: Mean Length of Generation for non-participants of Family Planning in 1977

Age of Women	A.S.F.R.	X_i Mid Point	X_i. A.S.F.R.
15-19	0.2000	17.5	3.5000
20-24	0.2419	22.5	5.44275
25-29	0.1333	27.5	3.66575
30-34	0.0750	32.5	2.43750
35-39	0.0513	37.5	1.92375
40-44	-	-	-
45-49	-	-	-
			16.96750

$$\bar{m} = \frac{16.96750}{0.7015} - 24.19$$

Appendix III.5: ASFR Adjustment for participants of Family Planning in 1977

Age of Women	Proportion Married P(m)x	Standard Pattern of Marital Fertility W_x	Pattern of ASFR $W_x = wx.P(m)x$	Proportion Distribution of W_x	A.S.F.R.
15-19	0.5317	0.8278	0.4401	0.1681	0.0921
20-24	0.5747	1.0000	0.5747	0.2196	0.1204
25-29	0.5510	0.9350	0.5152	0.1968	0.1079
30-34	0.5763	0.8530	0.4916	0.1878	0.1029
35-39	0.5811	0.6850	0.3981	0.1521	0.0834
40-44	0.4865	0.3490	0.1698	0.0649	0.0356
45-49	0.5500	0.0510	0.0281	0.0107	0.0059
			2.6176	1.0000	0.5483

Appendix III.6: ASFR Adjustment for non-participants of Family Planning in 1977

Age of Women	Proportion Married P(m) x	Standard Pattern of Marital - Fertility w_x	Pattern of ASFR $W_x = w_x P(m)x$	Proportional Distribution of W_x	A.S.F.R.
15-19	0.1017	1.1288	0.1148	0.0830	0.0582
20-24	0.3218	1.0000	0.3218	0.2326	0.1632
25-29	0.3878	0.9350	0.3626	0.2621	0.1839
30-34	0.4068	0.8530	0.3470	0.2509	0.1760
35-39	0.2973	0.6850	0.2037	0.1473	0.1038
40-44	0.0811	0.3490	0.0283	0.0205	0.0144
45-49	0.1000	0.0510	0.0051	0.0036	0.0025
			1.3833		

Appendix III.7: West Level of Mortality, Trishaw peddlars (Sullivan Method)

Age of Women	Children Ever Born	Children Still Alive	Proportion of Death	q_x	l_x	West Level of Mortality
20-24	151	125	0.172	0.151	84,900	13.6
25-29	220	167	0.241	0.207	79,300	11.0
30-34	159	118	0.258	0.225	72,500	11.6
					Average	12.1

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SEAPRAP

THE SOUTHEAST ASIA POPULATION RESEARCH AWARDS PROGRAM

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

* To strengthen the research capabilities of young Southeast Asian social scientists, and to provide them with technical support and guidance if required.

* To increase the quantity and quality of social science research on population problems in Southeast Asia.

* To facilitate the flow of information about population research developed in the program as well as its implications for policy and planning among researchers in the region, and between researchers, government planners and policy makers.

ILLUSTRATIVE RESEARCH AREAS

The range of the research areas include a wide variety of research problems relating to population, but excludes reproductive biology. The following are some examples of research areas that could fall within the general focus of the Program:

* Factors contributing to or related to fertility regulation and family planning programs; familial, psychological, social, political and economic effects of family planning and contraception.

* Antecedents, processes, and consequences (demographic, cultural, social, psychological, political, economic) of population structure, distribution, growth and change.

* Family structure, sexual behaviour and the relationship between child-bearing patterns and child development.

* Inter-relations between population variables and the process of social and economic development (housing, education, health, quality of the environment, etc).

* Population policy, including the interaction of population variables and economic policies, policy implications of population distribution and movement with reference to both urban and rural settings, and the interaction of population variables and law.

* Evaluation of on-going population education programs and/or development of knowledge-based population education program.

* Incentive schemes — infrastructures, opportunities; overall economic and social development programs.

SELECTION CRITERIA

Selection will be made by a Program Committee of distinguished Southeast Asian scholars in the social sciences and population. The following factors will be considered in evaluating research proposals:

1. relevance of the proposed research to current issues of population in the particular countries of Southeast Asia;
2. its potential contribution to policy formation, program implementation, and problem solving;
3. adequacy of research design, including problem definition, method of procedure, proposed mode of analysis, and knowledge of literature;
4. feasibility of the project, including time requirement; budget; and availability, accessibility, and reliability of data;
5. Applicant's potential for further development.

DURATION AND AMOUNT OF AWARDS

Research awards will be made for a period of up to one year. In exceptional cases, requests for limited extension may be considered. The amount of an award will depend on location, type and size of the project, but the maximum should not exceed US$7,500.

QUALIFICATIONS OF APPLICANTS

The Program is open to nationals of the following countries: Burma, Indonesia, Kampuchea, Laos, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam. Particular emphasis will be placed on attracting young social scientists in provincial areas.

Applications are invited from the following:

* Graduate students in thesis programs

* Faculty members

* Staff members in appropriate governmental and other organizations.

Full-time commitment is preferable but applicants must at least be able to devote a substantial part of their time to the research project. Advisers may be provided, depending on the needs of applicants.